

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4972. 號四十月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

日五廿月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. R. O. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAD & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA—MACAO, MERRIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suco, CAMPELLO & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDEN & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CHAWFORD & Co., and KLEIN & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COVENANT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—ROD. W. KESWICK.
R. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MELVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.
GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 1st & 18th March, 1845.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Beugnot, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, NANKING, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "
H. H. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procurement here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jz29

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.
Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jyl6

NOTICE.
MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jyl6

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCK, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jyl9

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.
As it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, The whole of LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s REMAINING
VARIED STOCK, comprising:
FAMILY STORES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
ALE.
STATIONERY.
BOOKS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY.
SHIPHANDLERY.
&c., &c., &c.
Will be sold at FURZE & GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "HINDOSTAN," 991 tons Register. Capacity 1,500 Tons Measurement.
For further particulars, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
BORDEAUX.
BOURGOGNES and CHAMPAGNES of the best quality.
PINAUD'S PERFUMERY.
ANTOINET'S INKS.
FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jz20

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.
For further Particulars, apply to
Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

IMMIGRATIONS.

NOTICE.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers from China will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—
3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....2723
17th ".....Zambesi.....2431
1st July.....Teheran.....2539
15th ".....Khalidive.....3742
29th ".....Malacca.....2933
12th Aug.....Kaiser-i-Hind.....4023
26th ".....Cathay.....2982
9th Sept.....Bokhara.....2932
A. MELVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jz22

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. BASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.
OHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEUNG YOOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM,
Lessor of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
APPROACHES TO HONGKONG—TYTAMI CHANNEL.

POSITION OF DANGER.
Lat. 21° 57' 36" N. Long. 114° 07' 59" E. Left Extreme Tytami Island, N. 30° W. Right Extreme do. N. 58° E. Least Water on the Rock (reduced to low Water Springs) 13 feet.
CLEARING MARKS.
No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yeohau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each other N. 67° E. and S. 67° W.) until Eohau Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tytami Island bearing N. 4° W. This Rock is about 50 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South. Between the Rock and the Island the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

(Signed) G. KING HARMAN, Lieut. and Navigating Officer H.M.S. "Mosquito."
Approved.
(Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY, Lieut. and Commander, H.M.S. "Mosquito."
Hongkong, 8th May, 1879. jz20
This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2212 and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879. jz20

NOTICE.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jz30

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be Recognized.
W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jz30

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jyl2

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.
POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARTIN HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to
E. GEORGE, Secretary.
Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.
FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).
The Steamer "OLYMPIA" will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
The Spanish Steamer "FASIG," Captain ZAVALA, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Schooner "ROSALIA," Captain YUTARTE, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, June 12, 1879.

FOR MANILA.
The A 1 British Bark "CAARIKS," T. JONES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship "SOUTH AMERICA," Captain KNOWLES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Schooner "IRENE," Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A 1 British Bark "PHILIPPINE," Captain SOUTHWOOD, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jz23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Bark "J. E. STANTHOPE," Captain PILLSBURY, will load here, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Bark "GAUNTLET," LUCAS, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "HATTIE E. TAPLEY," TAPLEY, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.
The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEET," WILSHIRE, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," EVANS, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship "EDITH," MANSON, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE S. S. Glenroy having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-morrow.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1879. jyl7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
S. S. A 7 A.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 18th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, June 11, 1879. jz18

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
BRITISH BARQUE VALE OF DOON, FROM ANTWERP.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1879.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship Alaska, Captain SZABAY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex Yangtze.
W. F. (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.
C. J. (in diamond) } Nos. 10/17, Or., 3 cases T. J. } Flannel, from L/don.
LEO 224, 1 case Merchandise.
M M 3 drums Paint Oil.
B No. 18, 1 case Merchandise.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, PRATA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. NORTON & Co., with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for four months certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East: A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1879.

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAHIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1879, at —, the Company's S. S. YANETTE, Commandant NORDSTEDT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Species and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 12, 1879. jn24

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ZAMBESI, Captain A. SYMONS, will leave
this on TUESDAY, the 17th June, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn17

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th
Inst., at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS of the CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 17th Inst. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 6 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 5, 1879. jn18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,
the United States, Mexico, Central and
South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

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Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn18

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TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
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MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn20

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INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
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MEYER & Co., Agents.
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THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
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MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam, and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
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His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

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Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

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Policies at current rates payable either
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Policies issued for long or short periods at
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Policies issued for sums not exceeding
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

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COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

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Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
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Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
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For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund up to £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

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Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Intimations.

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The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao.
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posing the Central and Provincial
Governments of China.

Mr. Kingsmill and the Shi King.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—
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Savages.

The Rainfall of Peking in connection
with the Sunspot Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the
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China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

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can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Jai Shop, Yan
Tsi Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Bonam.

Shanghai.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shan
Long Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik
Street.

Fookshoo.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Fook-
shoo Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Mar-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-
time Customs; Mr. Chiu Sing Hoi, Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and
Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sing Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Choo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Yokohama.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Musi-
cal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—"Kee" Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Kwong Fook Sang; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—How Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
The above are some of the Agencies,
others will be published; when they are
arranged for, Negotiations are in progress
with the express carriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
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Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

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THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY
N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in the
London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore—Times.

A very important addition to Folklore
literature—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—Fall Mail Budget.

A "worth" pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes—Graphic.

A very amusing and very instructive
book—Spectator.

Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation—The London News.

Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher—British Quarterly
Review.

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Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the bookcase as well as for the servant—
Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white—London Quarterly Review.

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rich fund of matter on a very interesting
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Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions—London and China
Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology—(Shanghai) Oriental Empire.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people—North
China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a ready sale—Hongkong Daily Press.

The book is one for the general reader:
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FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"FANGTSE,"
E. SCHULZE, Master, will
be despatched for the above
Port on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at
8 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879. jnl6

FOR AMOY.
The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due,
will have quick despatch for
the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.
(On Peddar's Wharf.)
OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and
GODOWNS; with possession from
the 1st of July next.
Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEECER, British barque, Capt.
James Whitaker.—Vogel & Co.
ALEX, British barque, Captain George
Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F.
W. Call.—Order.
JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque,
Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.
ECHO.—British barque, Captain G. W.
Tosser.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
BREWSTER, British barque, Capt. Wm.
Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.
MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A.
H. Parker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SCOTLAND, British steamer, Captain Wm.
Atkinson.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John
C. Ross.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. C. TAUFANT, British ship, Captain G.
Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14, *Sourabaya Packet*, Dutch barque,
462, A. Verdun, Saigon June 7, Rice.
EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
June 14, *Hieronymus*, German barque,
425, Iplause, Saigon June 6, Rice and
General.—WIELER & Co.
June 14, *Mares of Lovers*, American 3-m.
schooner, 637, C. Hall, Saigon June 7,
Rice.—CHONG WOO.
June 14, *Namoa*, British steamer, 862,
Westoby, Foochow June 10, Amoy 11, and
Sratow 13, General.—DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 14, *Martha Davis*, for Manila.
14, *Kirkland*, for Shanghai.
14, *Echo*, for Newchwang.
14, *Moray*, for Singapore, Penang,
and Calcutta.
14, *Arratoon Apear*, for Singapore,
Penang, and Calcutta.
14, *Agamemnon*, for London, &c.
14, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Adelaide Norris, for Nagasaki.
Olympia, for Yokohama.
Elizabeth, for Guam.
Vesuvius, for San Francisco.
Northern Star, for Manila.
Washi, for Hoihow.
Bentley, for Swatow.
Fathoy, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, from Coast Ports, Mr J. G.
Austin, 1 European (deck), and 100 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Moray*, for Singapore, &c., Mr D.
A. da Costa and servant, and Sundry Chi-
nese deck.
Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Mr A. E.
Cardella.
Per *Arratoon Apear*, for Singapore, &c.,
8 Europeans, and 230 Chinese.
Per *Agamemnon*, for Singapore, &c., 2
Europeans, 130 Chinese, and 3 Distressed
Seamen.

TO DEPART.

Per *Vesuvius*, for San Francisco, 2 Euro-
peans, and 20 Chinese.
Per *Washi*, for Hoihow, 50 Chinese.
Per *Bentley*, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Dutch barque *Sourabaya Packet* re-
ports: Fine weather throughout.

The German barque *Hieronymus* reports:
Strong S.W. monsoon all the voyage, and
much rain and wind yesterday.

The American 3-masted schooner *Mares*
of *Lovers* reports: First wind from the
S.W. during the passage.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports:
Passed British ship *Black Prince* in River
Mia. Experienced fresh Southerly winds
and overcast weather to Swatow. From
Swatow strong Southerly winds and heavy
rain. Attacked with heavy squalls of wind,
lightning, thunder and heavy rain to port
in Foochow: S. S. *Glengyle*, *Glengaloch*,
Ben Gloe, *Teviot*, *Braemar Castle*, *Syria*,
Merionethshire, *Monarch*, *Brisbane*, *Kil-
larny*, and *Europe*, and H.M.S. *Lily*, in
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long. His knowledge of what may be termed masonic jurisprudence is accurate and extensive; and to this fact, coupled with his ceaseless efforts to maintain the high principles of the Craft in their original purity, may be attributed the success of the order here during the last few years. The worthy District Grand Master's departure has furnished the occasion for an expression on the part of his brethren of their high sense of his services and his worthiness: a portrait of the R. W. D. G. Master has been made and coloured, in which he appears wearing his regalia, and it will decorate the walls of the Masonic Hall. As we have already stated, the mantle of Mr. Linstead has fallen upon Mr. C. P. Chater, who will worthily fill the post of Deputy District Grand Master during the absence of his chief. We are requested to remind members of the masonic fraternity that the Government steam-launch will leave Peddars' Wharf at 8.30 to-morrow morning, to convey Mr. Linstead on board the *Malacca*, and that all members of the Craft are invited to accompany him, and say good-bye.

COLONEL Biddulph, who, according to Reuter's Telegram appearing in last night's paper, has been appointed to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as Governor of Cyprus, was until lately Commissioner at Nikosia, and the last we heard of him was that he had left on a mission of importance for Constantinople. If we remember rightly, he went out with Sir Garnet Wolseley when the Island of Venus was taken over by the British.

Mr. Ginno W. Swayne (c/o E. Moreau, Allahabad), to whom was granted on 24th December last, by the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, a Credit Note 20/4, stupidly enough left it at Tondia Junction, on the morning of the 5th ultimo, in a first class carriage of the down passenger train from Delhi, in a small red leather letter-case which also contained letters. He is now advertising his loss in the Indian papers, and offering Rs. 100 for the restoration of his property. The credit has of course been stopped.

Sir Richard Temple's scheme for converting the Victoria Gardens of Bombay into a regular Zoological Garden, which we noticed some time ago, is, we read, steadily progressing; and as a first step, Dr. Macdonald, Professor of Natural Sciences in the Free General Assembly's Institution there, has been appointed Curator of the Zoological Museum that is to be formed, in connection with the Gardens, in the Albert Hall, at present an unused institution.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new steamer, the *Alcon*, was to be launched from the yard of Messrs Caird, Greenock, the day after the mail left.

The steamer *German*, from the Cape, landed in England the crew, twenty all told, of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, 1,161 tons, of London, wrecked on Ascension Island on April 19, when on a voyage from Hongkong to London.

Mrs. James Julius Frederick Lindell, we learn from the Home papers, has been appointed Swedish-Norwegian Vice-Consul at Newchwang (under the Consul-General at Shanghai), Mr. C. F. Knight, who formerly held that office, having resigned.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg, says the *Telegraph*, that the session of Kulja to China has been agreed upon in principle. The Russian conditions are—first, the revision of treaties relating to the regulation of the frontier; second, punishment of those Chinese officials who have broken treaties; and, third, the appointment of Russian consuls in the Western provinces of China.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts in April were £16,299 and from Jan. 1 to April 30, £57,843; corresponding months 1878, £21,430; do. 1877, £27,854. During April the receipts of the Eastern Telegraph Company were £27,846, against £23,210. The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company's earnings during the month amounted to £21,060, as compared with £21,768.

THE following appears among the news from Holland, under Amsterdam date May 7th:

The attention of persons interested in Borneo, both in this country and in Java, has been seriously given to the decisions of territory made by one of the Sultans of Borneo, Messrs Overbeck and Dent. It is intended to ask our Government to take some action in the matter, and to ascertain from the British Government if the decision is approved of by them.

THE last Amoy advices, to the 5th inst., have only these items of public interest:

A. B. the Tactel left on the 5th inst. in the *Ching Wei*, for Foochow, to consult the Viceroy about the band wall.

We (*Quetta*) shall publish in an early issue a revised list of the foreign residents at Amoy and Koolang, with statistics of nationality, sex, &c. Our community is so constantly changing that we think a list of residents, carefully compiled and brought down to date, will not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

Since the failure of the vines, and the almost total destruction by the opium, the inhabitants of the Amoy have turned

their attention to the cultivation of other products which find a ready sale in the markets of London and Paris. The latest development of the industry of the inhabitants of the Western Isles in the cultivation of the tea plant, which in St. Michael's has now gained a firm footing, under the fostering care of the Agricultural Society. The plantations are stocked with (according to the recent reports of Chinese experts) the best varieties of the tea plant, so that in a few years St. Michael's tea will be as well known as St. Michael's oranges.

THIS is one of the most amusing items we have come across for some time in going through our exchanges:

The Armenian community of Calcutta, after vainly endeavouring to induce their bishop to relieve himself of his pastoral duties and return to his country, on the ground that they could do well without him, have actually got up a petition addressed to the bishop, in which they respectfully request him to leave the diocese. The reason they assign for asking him to quit is that he had come to Calcutta from Julphi simply on a tour of inspection, and as many months had now elapsed, and he had greatly exceeded the time within which inspections of the kind lasted, it was high time that he should bid them adieu. By his stopping in Calcutta the poor were deprived, as the money which they had to spend on his account rightly belonged to them.

THE following information as to Chinese Turkestan is furnished by the Press Commissioner to the Indian papers:

The Chinese still hold Kashgar, but they have been attacked twice by Hakim Khan Turah with Andijania and Kirghiz, and have gained the day. They have a large army, all the troops from Urumchi having been sent on there. Yarkund is quiet, and the Kashmiri traders who have been allowed to enter it are said to be doing very well in trade. In Chinese Turkestan the inhabitants of the country are permitted to come and go as they please, but this leave is not accorded to strangers. An order was received from China that all Andijania without exception should be expelled from the country; accordingly all were obliged to go. Several traders have arrived at Yarkund from China and have brought tea, sugar, cups, &c. No reinforcements have arrived for the army, but it is said that 20,000 men are in the neighbourhood, on the frontier of Lil.

SPEAKING of the Chinese Minister for the United States, Spain and Peru (H. K. Chen Lau Pin) the *Journal des Débats* of the 5th ult., says:

His Excellency Chen is a man about sixty years old, a native of the Kwangtung province, and a functionary of the second rank belonging to the Board of Rites (*Li pu*). Being entrusted with an educational mission to the United States, he received his appointment as Minister at Hartford, Connecticut. He will stay but a few days in Paris, whence he will proceed to Spain. After establishing his Legation at Madrid he will leave there a secretary, who after receipt of the reports of the Chinese Consul appointed at Cuba, shall add new articles to the Cooles Convention signed in China by the representative of Spain. Chen Lau Pin will then return to the United States. He is accompanied by three secretaries, Yeh Shu-tung for the United States, Wei Tzu-tang for Spain, Tchen Tzu-tang for Peru, the Consul and the Vice-Consul for Cuba, Liu Hsiang-pu and Tchen Yung-tung; three attachés, Tseng Tsun-feng, Tchen Nan-fu, and Shen Kin-wu; a French interpreter, Wu Li-tang; and an English interpreter, Lu Ping.

A COLOMBO contemporary prints the following important extract from a letter addressed by Sir Bartle Frere to a friend in Ceylon:

There is an attempt on here by the Colenso party and poor Durand's relations to throw the blame of Isandula on Lord Chelmsford and shield Col. Durand, which is most unfair, for there is no doubt that the disaster was caused by disobedience of orders, whether by Col. Durand or Bullen is more difficult to say, but certainly by one or both, as Lord Chelmsford had written clear injunctions to Col. Bullen "to defend the camp." Col. Durand, who is senior to Bullen, comes up and takes away all the mounted men and the Rocket Battery, and some Infantry, great distance out of the camp, is driven back, surrounded and overwhelmed. If the wagons had been put in a line, so as to stop the rush, what might have been the result is shown in the defence of Rorke's Drift, by one company against thousands, and what is shown by this fatal mistake.

CAPTAIN EDWARD NARES, R.N., elder brother of Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., R.N., died on the 27th April, at Scarborough, aged fifty-one. The deceased entered the Navy in 1841, passed his examination in 1847, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1848. He served as Lieutenant in the *Exeter*, in the East Indies, in 1848-50, and in the *Sybil* during her commission under Captain Elliot, from 1853 to October, 1858, when he was transferred to the *Calcutta* as additional. He served in the operations of 1857 in China, including the destruction of the Chinese war junks in Fatahan Creek (medal with clasp). Captain Nares was subsequently first lieutenant of the *Victor Emanuel* during her commission under Captain Willcox, C.B., in the Channel, and was promoted commander in August, 1860. After serving for several years in the Coastguard he was given the command of the *Reindeer* in 1867, in October, 1868, and served with her in the Pacific for upwards of four years, returning home with her in the autumn of 1870, and paying her off in February, 1871. Captain Nares did not again serve afloat, retiring from the active list in 1878.

FROM a petition presented to the House at Ottawa it seems that there are 8,000 Chinese in British Columbia, of whom 2,000 are domestic servants, 150 are shopkeepers, 300 are butchers, 100 tailors, 1,000 gold miners, 60 pedlars, 600 gardeners, and 100 are employed in the fisheries. The total population of British Columbia, exclusive of Indians, is 28,000, so that the Chinese form one-fourth of that population. In the whole province there are only four Chinamen who own real estate, the total value of which is \$12,000.

In the meantime a petition sent to the Provincial Legislature sets forth that the Chinese do not only monopolise labour, but send almost every dollar they make out of the country, which is thus impoverished by their presence; that they exclude a good class of immigrants, and tend to bring the white man down to their own level; that they violate the Sabbath; that they live on rats and mice; pay only a small portion of their share of taxation, and contribute to no charitable institutions. It is, however, to be presumed, remarks a Home contemporary, that the much-abused Chinese are useful in some way in British Columbia, or they would not be so readily employed; and there can be no valid objection to their living on a diet of "rats and mice" provided it does not disagree with them. Rats and mice would probably be a more wholesome food for many of the poorer classes in England than the meat sold to them by "slink butchers."

THE *Times*, in an article on the diplomatic relations of Japan with China, referring to Mr. Matsuda and his colleague, who had been sent respectively to Loo Choo and Korea by the Japanese Government, called them the Home and Foreign Secretaries; and a Japanese writes to point out that this is a mistake, these officials not being Ministers at all. He says:

The executive body of my country is divided into a State Council and so many principal departments. The chiefs of these departments are called Kio (a word having a similar meaning to Minister), and they are generally members of the State Council. They are subordinated by several secretaries of different classes. Mr. Matsuda and his colleague are the principal of these secretaries, subordinating respectively to the Foreign and Home Departments. Thinking that it is natural enough that the differences of governmental institutions should easily mislead one into inaccurate conclusions, I trouble you with this letter, but need not enter into any historical details of our relations with China, Korea, and Loochoo.

WE gave, shortly after the arrival of the last English mail, an editorial para. from the *Pioneer* regarding the opinion that the Chinese official who had lately passed through Mandalay on his way to India, might have been diverted from his original route through Tibet and Nepal by reason of his physical difficulties, and suggesting, in connection with his journey, that he might be the bearer of a decoration for the Prime Minister of Nepal. In connection therewith we take the following from one of the latest copies of the Allahabad paper to hand:

It appears that Sir Ranodeep Singh, the successor of Sir Jung Bahadur in that office, already rejoices in his predecessor's title of "Thong lin pinma ko-kang wang san," that is to say, "Commander of the Army, the brave, perfect in everything, master of military affairs, the Maharaja." It is a curious commentary on the relations between the Governments of Pekin and Lhasa that Huang Mao Tsai, the Chinese traveller in question, and an official to boot, though only of the seventh grade, was stopped on the Eastern border of Tibet owing to a suspicion of his being an Englishman. Of the actual stoppage there can be no doubt, though there may be some concerning the genuineness of the reason given for it. The object of Huang's mission is said to be to collect geographical information.

THE London Theatrical Season is now in full swing. The following notes from the *London and China Express* as to two gentlemen well-known here at one time, may be interesting:

At the houses devoted to dramatic entertainment, the programmes have undergone little change since the Easter holidays. There is, however, a custom, originally borrowed from the United States, which is coming more and more into vogue, of supplementing the evening entertainment by morning performances on one or more days of the week, and on several occasions of late *matinees* have been taken advantage of by aspiring authors to submit new productions to the verdict of the playing public. New actors have also seized the opportunity to make their first appearance before a London audience. It has been in this way that a new representative of Falstaff has appeared in the person of Henry Murray, of Edinburgh, who represented this character in a performance of a compressed version of the first part of *Henry IV.*, at the Olympic Theatre, on Saturday last. Mr. Murray's name and person must be familiar to our readers in China, especially those who belong to the Masonic brotherhood. He is a gentleman of commanding figure, who is able by the judicious employment of the arts of the dressing-room to assume, without any appearance of constraint, a duly rounded and robust appearance. His performance, however, was wanting in the requisite richness of humour, partly, perhaps, from the absence of the full mellow voice which seems necessary to give full effect to Falstaff's jests and farinonades, but also in no slight degree from the actor's apparent failure to grasp the spirit of the character. Singularly enough a performance of the same play is to take place at a Gaiety *matinee*, when Mr. Arthur Skelchley, novelist and creator of the famous "Mrs. Brown," will make his appearance in the character of Falstaff.

A well-known amateur actress, Mrs. Monckton, took part in a special morning performance at the Haymarket Theatre, on behalf of the Royal Theatrical Fund. The play performed is entitled *Infatuation*, being an adaptation from the French by Sir Charles Young, who sustained one of the characters; in association with Captain Fitz George, Sir William Wiseman, Mr. Gerald Young, Mr. Joseph Maclean, Mr. Colnaghi. *Infatuation* was regarded by a friendly audience as entirely satisfactory.

THE *Globe* says:—That estimable individual, Mr. Ah Sing, of China, has long complained of being victimised by Manchester in the matter of overvalued cotton goods. Little heed being paid to his clamour, it appears to have struck him that he could not do better than return the compliment in kind. So he set his ingenious wife to work at once, and from the entry which has just arisen at Manchester he would seem to have fully paid off old scores. It has been discovered that some of the most recent arrivals

of cheap teas from China are largely tintured with gallic acid, an addition which is said to impart a fictitious strength to the herb, while giving the decoction a darker colour. Vitriol also appears to have been used in some instances, and between the two acids Manchester goes in constant fear of being poisoned. No longer can a cup of tea be said "to cheer but not inebriate;" as the contents are emptied dismal thoughts of the chemist's art occur to the drinker, who falls into a train of speculation as to the possible effects of gallic acid and vitriol on the human constitution. Some years ago a panic arose among tea consumers owing to a rumour that the Chinese had taken to "improving" the herb with iron ore and arsenic, as well as giving it a good colour by deleterious means. This scare passed away when it was found that no sudden deaths resulted from the continued use of what was once an innocent beverage. Perhaps the present alarm will similarly vanish, should experience prove that the new forms of adulteration exercise no injurious effects on human beings. In the meanwhile, Manchester is very angry at the fraud, and threatens to take to coffee and cocoa in revenge. The Chinese have adopted a wiser course, we think, for obtaining vengeance for their past wrongs from adulterated cotton fabrics of English make. Following the example set by the "gentle Hindoo," they are now establishing cotton factories for themselves, where they expect to be able to manufacture the coarser sorts of cloth at lower prices and of better material than they have been used to buy from Manchester. As tea cannot be grown in England, the only revenge open to us is to obtain the herb from other parts of our Empire. That produced in India is in every way superior to the commoner growths of China, and the price, which used to be prohibitive, is diminishing every year, as the plantations in Assam and the hills come into fuller yield. It would be a curious reversal of previous conditions if England were to cease to be a customer of China for tea just when the Celestial Empire had closed its order-book for English cottons.

THE *Pioneer* calls the Chefoo Convention the "Berlin Treaty of the East," and thus interprets to its readers Reuter's latest telegram with regard to it:

The Convention was intended to dispose of three questions—the settlement of the Yunnan affair in which Margary lost his life, the fulfilment of certain promises regarding diplomatic intercourse, and thirdly the establishment of some system for rectifying the conditions of trade. Lord Salisbury now remarks that "a difficulty has arisen between the Powers which prevents the ratification of the Convention." For a long while, the Foreign Office used to explain the delay by saying that the Indian Government had not answered to some reference or other; but this excuse holds good no longer. Lord Salisbury now pretends to be waiting for further despatches from Sir Thomas Wade. The fact is that the astute Chinese are very near gaining a complete diplomatic victory. In the matter of a mission to Tibet they have had exactly their own way—according to Lord Salisbury, because of the disturbed state of the country. The news that Tibet is in such a state is likely enough; but Lord Salisbury might have added that though Tibet were as quiet as Devonshire, no mission will be sent there while money is so scarce in India. For missions and their consequences cost a good deal of money; moreover, the less we are mixed up for the present with China the better.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM SOCIETY.

WE gave yesterday the minutes of the annual meeting of the Anti-opium Society. We now append the annual report which was then submitted:

Reviewing the labours of the past year the committee regret that they are unable to report any improvement in the relation of the British Government to the opium trade. The Chefoo Convention is still a dead letter, so far as it affects the importation of opium into China, and it is necessary again to call attention to this important phase in the history of the opium trade.

During the past year Mr. Mark Stewart and other members of the House of Commons have repeatedly endeavoured to procure from the Government publication of the documents which bear upon this matter, but though often promised, these papers have not been produced. In the House of Lords the Earl of Aberdeen pressed the Government for information on the subject. Hitherto, however, no distinct utterance as to their intention has been elicited from Her Majesty's Ministers.

While we can view the connection of our own Government with the opium trade only with grief and shame, the Chinese Government, on the other hand, has manifested an increased zeal in its efforts to put down poppy cultivation in China. Too often the imperial edicts against this illegal cultivation have been ineffectual; but the terrible famine in northern China in 1877 and 1878 have aroused the officials to a sense of the suicidal consequences of permitting the poppy to take the place of food grains. We have now the testimony of British Consuls, and of the English newspapers published in China, which are generally hostile to our views, to the determination with which this anti-opium policy is being carried out. To Tseng Tzu-tang, the conqueror of Kashgar, in King-ming, the famine relief commissioner, Tseng Kuo-tsun, governor of Shansi, the viceroy at Nanking, and the governor of Manchuria, have been conspicuous in their efforts against opium. A very great deal yet remains to be accomplished in China, but these efforts are enough to show that the high officials of that land deplore and strive against an evil which is subsidised and supported by the Government of Christian England.

Last year an attempt was made to render unavailing the provisions of the treaties with Japan, by which the importation of opium into that country is simply and entirely prohibited. A British merchant smuggled opium into that country, and being detected and prosecuted by the Japanese authorities, a British consular judge admitted his plea that the opium was medicinal opium, and decided that such opium is not excluded by the treaty. This decision exposed Japan to the danger of being flooded with so-called medicinal opium. The committee at once put themselves into communication with the Foreign Office on the subject, and learned with gratification that the British Government intends to maintain the treaty in its in-

mode regulations for the supply to Japan of opium needed for medicinal and the committee hopes that henceforth the introduction of the drug for improper uses will be prevented.

Financially, the position of the society has not materially varied from previous years. The committee has endeavoured to make a wise use of the funds entrusted to them, and takes this opportunity of pointing out that considerably larger resources are required to do all that is desirable, in order fairly to set before the country the facts of the opium trade. Active co-operation also is earnestly requested.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket)
Saturday, 14th June.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

Chan Ahshun, a sub-contractor, employed on the Praya works, was charged with having taken part in an assault on the police on the 11th instant, and, further, with resisting his lawful arrest yesterday, and tearing a Chinese Constable's jacket.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Ng Ohoy.

It may be remembered that a number of men were charged with having assaulted Chinese Constable No. 300, and taking away his truncheon. These men were all punished; some were fined \$3 each, and two \$20 each with six hours' exposure in the stocks. The defendant in the present case was said to have been one of the ringleaders; and he was arrested yesterday by four constables. He resisted the police and was only secured with some difficulty. An overseer, (George Bain) stated that he did not see the defendant on the praya the day the assault was made on the police. The defendant was beaten black and blue by the police; he had several bruises on his arm, side and thigh, as if he had been struck by a stick.

The defence set up was an *alibi*. Proof was offered that defendant was at Show-ki-wan at the time, and this proof satisfied His Worship, who discharged defendant.

The case occupied the Court all the morning, being completed only at 2 o'clock. The other cases, which were trifling, were not gone on with until this case was disposed of.

DRUNK.

John Salinger, accountant, from the German steamer *Octava*, was fined for being found drunk and incapable in Queen's Road Central.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—I beg leave to call attention, through your columns, to the condition of the gutter of a certain house in Queen's Road Central. The pipe is broken off, just under the first arch, and during each rain the fall of water from this height upon the side-walk renders traffic simply impossible, and the road is made use of instead of the pavement. I am informed that this eye-sore has been in its present condition for many months past; and in the interest of all pedestrians, I would suggest the use of a few tiles and a bit of mortar as a means of diverting this most unnatural water-course.

OMBROMETER.

THE RELIEF OF EKOWE.

A supplement to the *Gazette*, issued on May 7, contains despatches from the seat of war, giving details of the fighting, and lists of killed and wounded. The first, Col. Wood's, refers to the affair at Zlobane on March 28, and the action the following day at Kambula Hill, an account of which has already been published. Next follows a despatch from Lord Chelmsford, giving a description of the means taken to relieve the garrison of Ekowe. For some weeks, it is stated, Lieut.-Col. Law had been "hard at work arranging details" connected with the column formed at the Lower Tugela for the advance to relieve Col. Pearson; and "in this arduous duty he was most ably assisted by his staff officer, Capt. Hart, 31st Regt." The despatch proceeds:

On April 2, according to our invariable rule, the troops stood to their arms at 4 a.m. A heavy mist shrouded the country; the sun rose about 6.15 a.m.; our mounted men, as usual, were at earliest dawn scouting around. At 6.45 reports came in from them simultaneously with the piquets of the 60th and 99th Regts., that the enemy were advancing to the attack. No preparations were necessary, and no orders had to be given beyond the saddling up of the horses of the officers of the staff; the troops were already at their posts, and the cattle had not been let out to graze. At 6 a.m. the attack commenced on the north front. The Zulus advanced with great rapidity and courage, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the undulations of the ground and the long grass. The enemy, however, did not succeed in approaching nearer than twenty yards. Several casualties took place here at this time, among them Lieut.-Col. Northey, 3-60th, who, I regret to say, received a bullet wound, from which he eventually died two days ago. Lieut. Courtenay's horse was shot as he stood beside him, Capt. Barrow and Lieut.-Col. Crealock being slightly wounded at the same time, and Capt. Molynux's horse was shot under him. The Gatling gun was of considerable value at this period of the defence. The attack, checked here, rolled round to the west, or left face. Here Lieut. G. C. J. Johnson, 99th Regt., was killed. Whilst this was being developed a fresh force came round to the rear, probably from the Umsi Hill, anticipating (so prisoners state) that our force would prove insufficient to defend, at the same time, all the faces of the laager. Here they ultimately held their ground, finding cover in long grass and undulations. The Mounted Infantry and Volunteers meantime, having left the laager, had been engaged in clearing its front face. I now directed Capt. Barrow to advance across the right or east face, and attack the enemy's right flank.

It was now 1.30 p.m., and during one hour and a half the Zulus had obstinately attacked three sides of the laager. Even previous to the mounted men appearing on their flank, the Zulus had, I believe,

passed through the zone of heavy rifle which met them on their attempting charge up against the rear face; but on the appearance of the Zulu retreat comment on seeing this, the Natal Native Contingent who were formed within the intrenchment on the rear face, clearing the ditch, rushed forward with loud cheers in pursuit. By Capt. Barrow's horsemen, the purs was carried on several miles. This effort reports the sabres of the mounted infantry to have proved of the greatest service, so fifty or sixty men having been sabred. S.A.R. Col. Pearson, who, through a glia had witnessed the fight from Ekowe, telegraphed his congratulations to us. Lord of Zulus were to be seen hurrying aw towards the Indulunda, making a stand n where, and throwing away their arms to meet their flight. Within a short time I direct officers and burying parties to count t enemy's loss within 1,000 yards of t intrenchment; 471 were buried, 200 ha been slain found near the scene; but fro the chance wounded men we have found 5 miles away, and the execution done at on ranges by the artillery, I have no hesitati in estimating the enemy's loss at 1,000 men. It appears from the statements of th prisoners taken that about 180 companies were engaged either in the attack or i reserve, which, estimated at sixty men pe company (less than half their strength) would give about 11,000 men. This an inclined to think may be the number of the force that was ordered to attack us, but this is far less than that given by the prisoners taken. Our casualties are small considering the easy mark the laager afforded the assailants, and had it not been for the cover afforded the troops by the broad shelter trench, I should have had to report a much heavier loss. It appears from the statements of the prisoners that the Zulus were unaware of the march of my force until thirty-six hours before we were attacked, neither were they aware of its strength.

Lord Chelmsford refers to the unfortunate occurrence of some British scouts having been mistaken for the enemy by a piquet of the 60th Rifles; five of the 3-60th were wounded, and nine allies were bayoneted. A general court-martial was assembled the same day to try the sergeant, who had retired the piquet without the orders of the officer, and confirmed the sentence passed of reduction to the ranks and five years' penal servitude. The despatch then concludes:

I am much indebted to Col. Pearson for so tenaciously holding on to Ekowe after the bad news of the Isandula affair had reached him. The occupation of that post, and of that one held by Col. Evelyn Wood, during a time of considerable anxiety, had no doubt a very powerful moral effect through South Africa, and diminished the effect of what would otherwise have been considered as a complete collapse of our invasion of Zululand. I cannot close this despatch without acknowledging the assistance I received from Commanders Richards with regard to all arrangements connected with the Naval Brigade, which, under its respective commanders, did good and useful service. I am much indebted to Lieut.-Col. Law, Royal Art., who were in charge of brigades, and to the several commanding officers serving under their command. The 57th Regt., under Lieut.-Col. Clarke, was conspicuous for its steadiness and for the manner in which the men controlled their fire. Dr. Tarrant, senior medical officer with the column, gave me every satisfaction with regard to the medical arrangements; and Assist.-Commissionary Walton deserves great credit for the successful exertions he made in overcoming the difficulties of supply and transport. I have already mentioned Capt. Barrow's name as having performed very excellent service, and the commanders of the several mounted detachments under his command ably assisted him. I have, as usual, to acknowledge the services of my personal staff: Lieut.-Col. Crealock, in the absence of Col. Bellairs, whom I was reluctantly compelled to leave behind at Durban to perform the duties of deputy quartermaster-general, acted as senior staff officer to the column, and was slightly wounded. Capt. Buller, A.D.C., at my request, acted as brigade major to Col. Pemberton. Capt. Molynux, A.D.C., who had his horse shot under him, and Lieut. Milne, R.N., were indefatigable in their efforts to carry out my orders, and give every assistance in the defence of the laager. The Hon. W. Drummond, head of my intelligence department, has worked indefatigably to obtain information, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance.

Every man has a mind of his own, and often gets a piece of his wife's.

It is stated that "George Eliot" has lately fallen into a state of such indifferent health that she is unfit for most intellectual labour, and that her medical advisers are dubious as to the propriety of her resuming the writing of fiction for several years.

He was just married and was about engaging a valet. After some other questions, he asked the man who had presented himself, "Are you married?" "No, sir; but I understand. Monsieur need not be alarmed. I will treat madame as if she were my own daughter."—*Paris Paper*.

Mrs. Nesbitt, a Kangaroo (Ill.) invalid, was being kept alive by stimulants, and could have lived only a few days longer under any circumstances. A blundering druggist gave her a fatal dose of laudanum for port wine. His defence is that no real harm was done.

Isa Cook was to have been married in Northampton, Mass., at the age of 68. He started for the Town Clerk's office to get a license, and doubtless was excited and nervous, for he fell while climbing over a fence caught one foot between the pickets, and hung head downward until he was dead.

Tis menu at a recent fashionable dinner in New York was in the form of a book, one page to a course, with a miniature water-color sketch on the top of each page, illustrating something appertaining to culinary art. The book was bound in blue velvet, and was embellished with the gilt monogram of the person at whose plate it was laid.

The tourists in Mexico, according to the Chicago *Times* correspondent, bought a great number of what they suppose are old Aztec idols. "A good sized god," he says, "with large ears and a pug nose, can be had very cheap, although some of our party paid large amounts for devices only a few months old, that had been burnt and

of art referred to above is that of "Cleopatra." It is too late to let the article, but in justice to Miss "The Town Crier" will be assuring readers in the morning.—Editor of Letter 1"

Lord Vivian's dream has been the subject of conversation at Home in circles of entertainment themselves with stories of wonderful psychology. His dream was that he had fallen asleep at a party and that he was awakened by a gentleman who informed him that a certain horse had won the city and Suburban Handicap. On reaching Victoria Station the first person to meet him was the gentleman who had been in his dream, and to him his friend expressed his intention of buying the horse, whose name he had never heard, for the race. He laid \$100,000 on the horse, much to the surprise of the crowd who did not think there was any chance of his being the winner. Lord Vivian afterwards induced to withdraw his bet, but General Taylor, a friend of his, who had been related the circumstances of the dream, held firmly to the belief that the horse would win, and backed him to the extent of \$50. The horse came in first and the General got \$1,000.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, but must be inserted separately. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 8 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters, 12 cents per 2 oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 5 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).

Via San Francisco, Brindisi, or Marseilles.
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.).

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration — 8 8

to British & Union.) — 8 8 8
West Indies only.) — 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British (N.E.) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Kowloon, Canton, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, — 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, — 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets of paper.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in a manner that they may be readily opened; in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as patterns, and have been detained as liable for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that, any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 1 lb.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 1 lb.; if with cut intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post—Funs, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications at time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £20, 18 cents.
" 25, 36 "

" 30, 54 "

" 40, 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, no claim for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed 401/2% rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

June 18, 1879.

Let's Pay. Let's Pay.

Aky Myran 1 regd. Leonard, Clarence
Allen, H. D. 1 Lyster, Y.
Amicable Ins. 3 Littlefield, Lt.
Office H. A.

Andrews, J. 1 Lobo, Concepcion
Appelstedt, 1 card Lone, J.
Arias, Aurelio de 1 Long Sing & Co. 2
Ashmore, Mr. 1 Loring, Col. H.S. 2

Attack Myran 1 regd. Loring, Mrs. H.S. 2
Aldrich, J. R. 1 Lowe, S. E. 2
Atankoon 1 regd. MacCarthy, Dr. 1
Ayonchoy 1 regd. Madge, J. 1

Ayong, Mr. 1 Marsden, Capt. 1
Ayoon 1 regd. Marques, Pedro 1
Bavandias, F. 1 McPhee, D.
Benitez, Julio L. 1 Moll, Monsr.

Beveridge, A. 2 Munies, George 1
Blenkinsop, R. 1 Murrow, Rev. J. 1
Blyth, Messrs D. 1 Engineer
Borton, Mrs. T. 1 Newson, G. B. 1

Boyl, Mrs. R. 1 Orlanion, Mrs. 1
Boyle, Capt. 1 O'Connell, Adolph 1
Braga, Joaquin 1 15-16 Penman, H. Jno. 1
Souza de 1 Peru Consul, del 2

Bredmeider, T. 1 Petrich, Martin 1
Brown, T. & 1 Phillips, Mrs. A. 1
Brother 1 Picher, Chas. A. 1
Bullley, Geo. E. 1 Quong Awing 1
Caberland, 1 Robertson, Henry 2

Richmond 1 card Robinson,
Carmo, Genovena 1 Master H. 1
Chung, Ayan 1 regd. Rochester, W. H. 1
Christensen, 2 Ross, Thos. 1
S. E. 1 Ruskon, E. do 1

Christo, M. 1 56, Jos. L. do 1
Clifton, Mrs. 1 Schnell, Theodor

Salt Fish	133	33	鹹魚
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per Dollar Mexican.

<p>Butcher Meat.</p> <p>Bacon, English, . . lb. . . 450 400</p> <p>" Amc. Sugar cured, . . 250 220</p> <p>" Foochow, 200 180</p> <p>Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 170 160</p> <p>Beef Corned, . . . catty 140 130</p> <p>" Roast, 150 140</p> <p>" Soup, 90 80</p> <p>" Steak, 150 140</p> <p>Bullocks' Brains, . . for set 50 40</p> <p>" Tongue, fresh, each 800 270</p> <p>" " corned, . . 300 2.0</p> <p>" Head, 750 700</p> <p>" Heart, 130 120</p> <p>" Hump, Salt . catty 130 120</p> <p>" Feet, . . . each 50 45</p> <p>" Kidneys, 60 50</p> <p>" Tail, 100 90</p> <p>" Liver, . . . catty 80 70</p> <p>" Tripe (undressed), catty 55 45</p> <p>Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 500</p> <p>Hams, American, . lb. 320 300</p> <p>" Chinese, 250 220</p> <p>" English, 330 350</p> <p>Mutton Chop, . . . 180 160</p> <p>" Leg, 180 160</p> <p>" Shoulder, . . . 140 120</p> <p>Pigs' Chitlings, . . catty 70 60</p> <p>" Feet, 110 100</p> <p>" Fry, 120 110</p> <p>" Head, 90 80</p> <p>" Heart, 60 50</p> <p>" Kidneys, 90 80</p> <p>" Liver, . . . lb. 120 110</p> <p>Pork, Chop, . . . catty 150 140</p> <p>" Corned, 140 130</p> <p>" Leg, 150 140</p> <p>" Fat or Lard, . . 110 100</p> <p>Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 450 400</p> <p>" Heart, . . . each 45 40</p> <p>" Kidneys, 70 60</p> <p>" Liver, 140 130</p> <p>Sucking Pigs, . . . \$2.25 \$1.50</p> <p>Suet, Beef, . . . lb. 120 —</p> <p>" Mutton, 120 110</p> <p>Sweet Bread, . . catty 130 120</p> <p>Veal, 140 130</p>		<p>Chinese Names.</p> <p>來路烟猪肉 花旗烟猪肉 福州烟猪肉 肩扒猪肉 鹹牛肉 燒牛肉 湯肉 牛肉 牛腦 牛脚 鹹牛脚 牛頭 牛心 牛肩 牛脚 牛腰 牛尾 牛肝 牛肚 牛仔頭脚 花旗火腿 金華火腿 來路火腿 羊牌骨 羊腩 羊手 豬臟 豬脚 豬雜 豬頭 豬心 豬腰 豬肝 豬牌骨 鹹猪肉 豬肚 豬油 羊頭脚 羊心 羊腰 羊肝 猪仔 生牛油 生羊油 牛核 牛仔肉</p>	<p>Snapper, 120 110</p> <p>Snipe Fish, 120 110</p> <p>Soles, Fresh 130 —</p> <p>Tench, 130 120</p> <p>Turbot, 120 —</p> <p>Turtles, small, fresh water each 500 400</p> <p>Whiting, catty 90 —</p>	<p>Fruits.</p> <p>Aleurites, catty 50 40</p> <p>Apples, California, . . 400 250</p> <p>Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . 30 25</p> <p>" " Manila, . . . 50 40</p> <p>Chestnuts, 120 110</p> <p>Cocoanuts, each 50 45</p> <p>Currants, bottle 400 350</p> <p>Dates, bottle 500 400</p> <p>Figs, Dried, . . . box 750 —</p> <p>Lemons, China, . . . catty 80 70</p> <p>Lichees, common . . . 40 30</p> <p>" Black Leaved, . . 60 50</p> <p>" Dried, 200 160</p> <p>" Thorny Skinned, . . 40 30</p> <p>Limes, Saigon, 80 —</p> <p>Loong Ngan, Dried, . . 400 300</p> <p>Mangosteen, Singapore, each 25 20</p> <p>Mangoes, Manila, . . each 80 50</p> <p>" Canton, . . . catty 40 30</p> <p>Musk Melons, 20 —</p> <p>Oranges, (Coolie) Canton, . . 60 50</p> <p>" Sweet, 200 150</p> <p>Papaw, 40 30</p> <p>Peach, 50 40</p> <p>" Hami, 60 50</p> <p>" Flat, 50 40</p> <p>" Bitter, 40 —</p> <p>Pears, Nanking, . . . 100 80</p> <p>" Russet, 40 —</p> <p>Pine-apples, Singapore, each 60 60</p> <p>" Funt, 60 50</p> <p>Plantains, common . catty 20 —</p> <p>Plums, 40 30</p> <p>" dark-red, 30 20</p> <p>" Juicy, 50 40</p> <p>Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle 300 250</p> <p>Pumelo, Oblong, . . . each 80 —</p> <p>Raisins, Muscatel, . . bottle 600 500</p> <p>Rose Apples, . . . catty 50 40</p> <p>Tamarinds, . . . catty 60 50</p> <p>Walnuts, 100 90</p> <p>Water Chestnuts, com. . . 30 —</p> <p>" Mandarin, . . . 60 50</p> <p>Water Melon, 30 20</p>	<p>立魚 沙鑽魚 鯉魚 鱸魚 左口魚 脚魚 虫鱗 菓子 石栗 舊金山平 省城香 風栗 椰子 細筒 洋康 無花菓 檸檬 荔枝 黑荔枝 荔枝 火安 龍山 山南 宋竹 省城 香瓜 省城 甜橙 木瓜 蜜桃 哈蜜 扁桃 哈飯 南梨 雪梨 星架 本地 大蕉 梅 杏 鴨膏 乾梅 陽額 味提 酸葡萄 椰子 核桃 馬蹄 桂林 西瓜 菜蔬 龍齋 芽菜 豆腐 邊豆 豇豆 紅菜 白菜 紅茄 澳門 本地 辣椒 新鮮 黃瓜 厚瓜 矮瓜</p>
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Dace,	"	100	80	黃尾鱗	Ginger,	"	40	30	薑
Dog Fish,	"	70	60	跌倒沙	Gourd, snake	"	20	—	絲瓜
Edible Cannelloni	"	50	—	海參					甘肅林

Beans, Congor	120	110	Green Sprouts	20	15
" Fresh water	120	110	Horse Radish, Shanghai	200	—
File Fish	80	70	Lettuce, Chinese	40	30
Fresh Flab, Large	160	160	" English	10	—
" Small	80	70	Maize, Green corn	20	15
Garoupe	140	130	Mint	10	—
Gud, con	110	100	Okrae	50	40
Gurnard	100	90	Onions, Bombay	80	70
Haddock	110	100	" Green	20	15
Herrings, fresh	80	70	Paraley, Chinese	60	—
" smoked	box \$1.00	—	" English	10	5
King Crab	each 140	—	Potatoes, Japanese	25	20
Live Flab	catty 180	120	" Macao	40	30
Lobsters	120	110	Purlane	20	—
Mullet	110	100	Radishes, White	30	25
" Red	150	—	Sesamum	70	60
Parrot Fish	110	100	Shalots	30	—
Perch	160	90	Spinach	15	12
Pike	130	—	Squash, bottle	20	10
Plaice	100	90	" bitter	20	15
Pomfret, White	140	180	" hairy	20	10
Pomfret, Black	120	110	" long crooked	80	25
Prawns	200	—	Tomatoes	50	40
Ray	80	—	Water Lily Roots	40	30
Rock Fish	100	80	Yams	60	40
Roach	140	120	Water Caltrops	80	—
Shark young	70	60			
Salmon, Canton	110	100			
Salmon, Salt water	160	—			